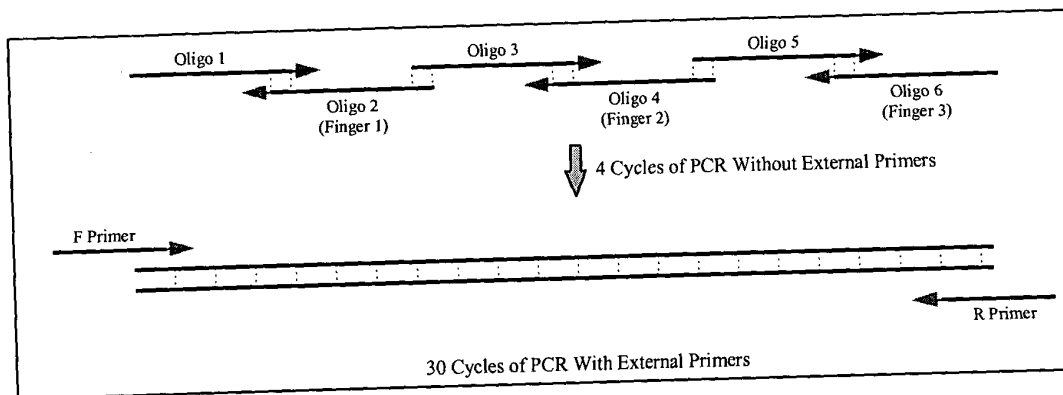


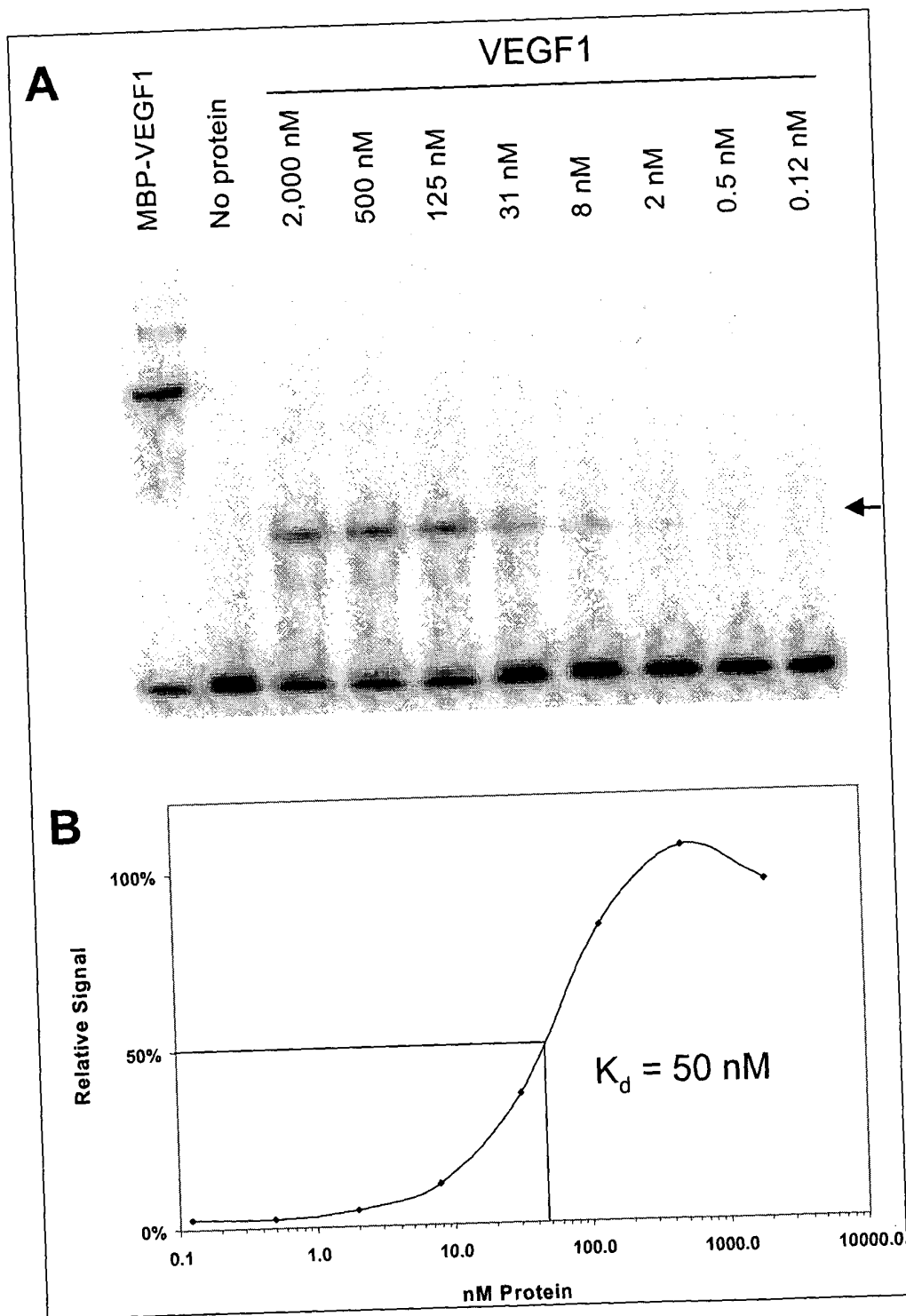
APPROVED	O.G. FIG.	
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FIGURE 1



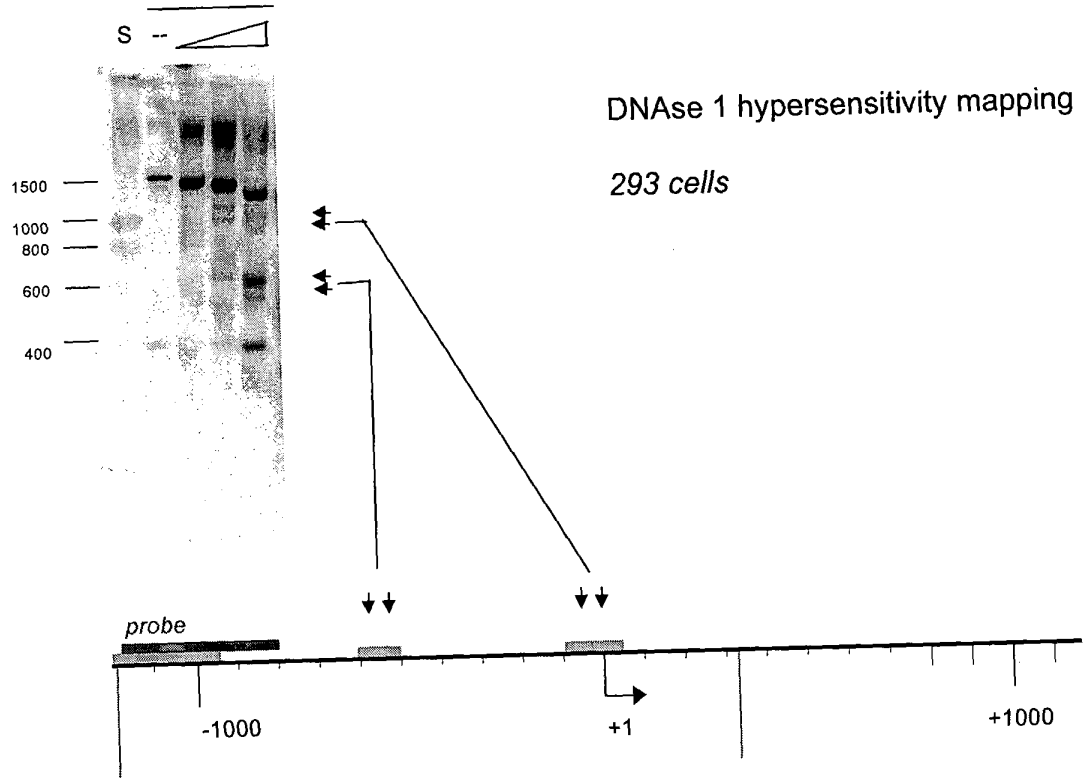
1. The first step in the PCR process is the denaturation of the DNA template. This is typically done at a temperature of 94-96°C for 1-2 minutes. 2. The second step is the annealing of the primers to the DNA template. This is typically done at a temperature of 50-65°C for 30-60 seconds. 3. The third step is the extension of the primers by DNA polymerase. This is typically done at a temperature of 72°C for 1-2 minutes. 4. The fourth step is the cooling of the reaction mixture. This is typically done at a temperature of 4-15°C for 1-2 minutes. 5. The fifth step is the repeat of the cycle. This is typically done for 25-35 cycles. 6. The sixth step is the final extension of the DNA. This is typically done at a temperature of 72°C for 5-10 minutes. 7. The seventh step is the purification of the PCR product. This is typically done using a gel extraction kit. 8. The eighth step is the analysis of the PCR product. This is typically done using gel electrophoresis and DNA sequencing.

FIGURE 2



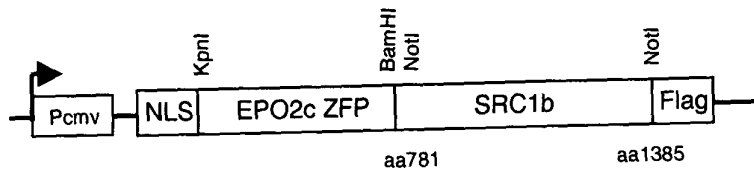
APPROVED	O.G. FIG.	
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FIGURE 3



APPROVED	O. G. FIG.	
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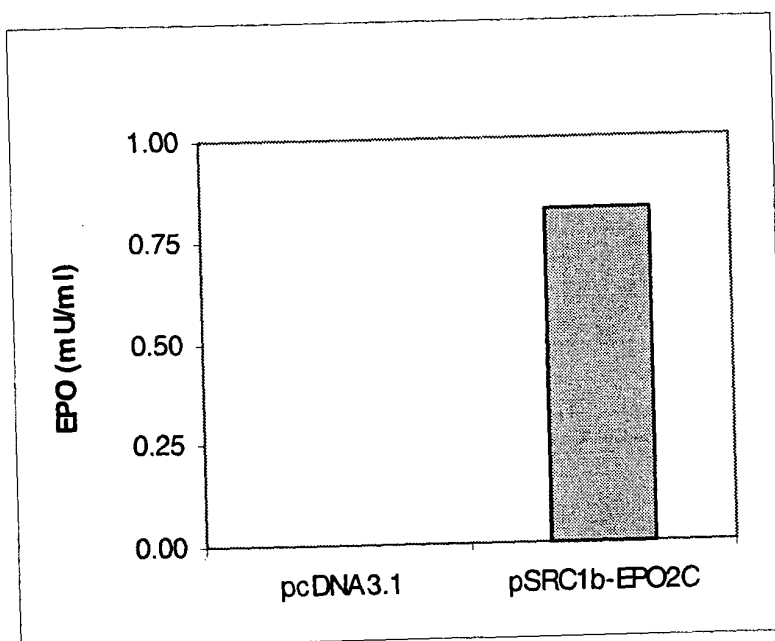
FIGURE 4



pSRC1b-EPO2c

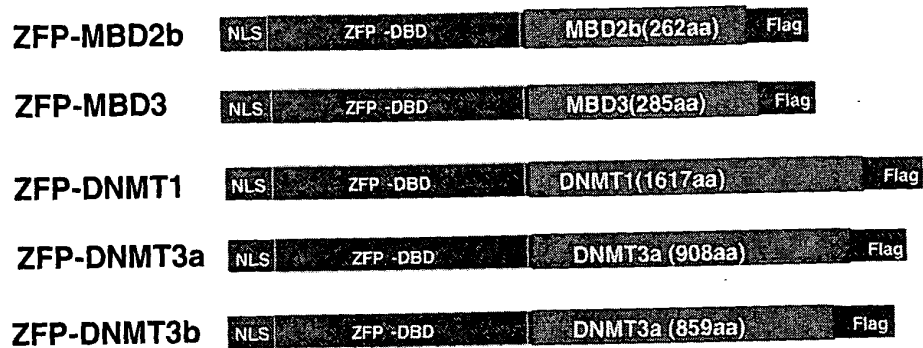
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FIGURE 5



APPROVED	O.G. FIG.	
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FIGURE 6



APPROVED	O.G. FIG.	
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FIGURE 7

